

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

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SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1914.

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BATTLE BECOMES GENERAL—LIEGE FORTS CAPTURED

This Is the Report, But the Rumor Though Persistent Is Unconfirmed

STARTING TUESDAY BATTLE STILL RAGES

Line of Battle Extends Clear Through Belgium; Brussels Reported Abandoned

Brussels, Aug. 19.—The engagement with the Germans along the entire Belgian front had assumed the proportions of a general battle today. The Germans were attacking the Belgian outposts at Louvain and another struggle was in progress south of here. It was believed the Kaiser's troops were approaching Brussels. The cannonading was distinctly heard in the city.

There was a slight cessation. It was known however, that the German army of the Meuse had effected a junction with the first army of the Moselle, and that the two were advancing, the infantry retreating as it came. The war office here was without news from Liege but believed the forts there were still holding out.

German Object

Brussels, Aug. 19.—As today's battle between the Belgians and Germans progressed the conviction grows upon the military experts that the Germans were trying to break through the allies' center, split their army in two, burst through the city and make a dash for the French frontier. Troops were being concentrated in tremendous strength to meet the assault.

Say Forts Have Fallen

London, Aug. 19.—Despite official denials it was persistently reported today that the Liege forts had fallen. Other accounts were that their garrisons had dynamited them after the German artillery had so badly weakened them that they were no longer defensible. From Brussels came the assertion that "at last accounts the forts were holding out."

Through central Belgium, from north to south, a night battle line. Fighting started last Tuesday and still continued today. A dispatches indicated that the allies were having success before Brussels and Waterloo. Newspapers here predicted the fall of Brussels. Another German force was attacking Namur. At the front of the fighting line between the frontiers of Holland and of Luxembourg, it was understood that the Kaiser had 400,000 men with 550,000 held in reserve.

Yet even though Brussels had been taken military experts here declared they believed it would be impossible for the Germans to reach the French coast. The Belgian capital's fall, they pointed out, would still leave the allies between them and their goal, and it was pointed that they would never stand in breaking their way through the latter's ranks.

BATTLE CENTERS 'ROUND BRUSSELS OTHER WAR NEWS

Persistent but unconfirmed reports were current today that the Germans had taken Brussels. It was, at any rate, certain that a general battle raged along the line drawn through central Belgium from the Holland to the Luxemburg frontier. The fighting centered before Brussels and Waterloo. That if it had not already fallen the Belgian capital was likely to fall soon, was generally agreed. The allies were confident the Germans would never reach the French frontier.

Namur was also the object of a German attack. The Liege forts were variously reported still holding out, dynamited by their defenders and taken by the Germans.

The French war office reported Gallic troops pouring into Alsace-Lorraine by three routes, taking town after town and driving before them the German soldiers who were expected to make their first stand at Strassburg.

The German account was that their advance through Belgium had just begun, and that the Alsace-Lorraine fighting was not important. Russian advices were that the Czar was pushing 70,000 men into Germany and Austria already, and that the Austrians had suffered a defeat and heavy losses in a five hours fight.

PRESIDENT'S FIRM STAND AVOIDED WAR

Great Pressure Brought to Bear on Him to Send Troops to Mexico City, But He Could Not Be Budge.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Just how close the United States came to being involved in a war with Mexico as recently as a fortnight ago has been revealed by some high officials of the government. When General Carranza abruptly rejected the overtures of the peace envoys sent by Provisional President Calles and at the same time ignored the diplomatic efforts of the American government to bring about a peaceful entry of the constitutionalists into Mexico City, drastic measures were urged on President Wilson. Many members of the cabinet—it is said a majority—argued in favor of sending troops from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital to prevent the anarchy that was then expected to follow from the failure of the Carranza government and the constitutionalists to reach an agreement.

The president, however, firmly resisted all pressure, arguing that the sending of American troops to the city even on a mission of order would probably mean war with the approaching constitutionalists. A few days later actual overtures came from the Carranza government in an indirect way to the effect that if American troops would come to preserve order they would not be opposed, but assisted. These assurances, according to official messages here, were given by Minister Lujan, of Carranza's cabinet, with the authority, it is said, of Senor Carranza. Other promises were made by Carranza in jagalona Bay, the Chamisal claims were to be adjusted, and many other things of interest to the United States were to be arranged.

The president rejected all approaches of this character, believing the constitutionalists themselves would maintain order when they reached the city. He gave his attention instead to the possible split in the north between Villa and Carranza and renewed his efforts to harmonize the leaders so that a provisional government recognized by all factions might be set up.

GERMANS RETIRE BUT CONTESTING EACH STEP OF WAY

French Claim They Are Forcing Germans Back All Along the Line

FIGHTING IS FIERCE AND LOSSES HEAVY

Germans Said to be Falling Back on Strassburg; the French Highly Elated

Paris, Aug. 19.—Operating north from the Swiss frontier east through the Vosges mountain passes and southeast from Nancy, the French were driving the Germans back today across Alsace-Lorraine, the war office here announced. Everywhere, it was stated, the Kaiser's troops were in retreat. They made no attempt to defend Saarburg, according to a general staff bulletin, and experts believed their plan was to make their fight at Strassburg.

Colmar, between Strassburg and Mulhausen, which the French captured shortly after they entered Alsace and later evacuated, was also re-occupied by them. Though the Germans were retiring, they were fighting, it was admitted, and heavy losses were reported on both sides.

The German wounded were being abandoned and the French were caring for them, a message from the front stated. One of the Kaiser's sons was quoted as having declared in an address to the troops: "The French are savages. Strike hard and furnish them with examples of the sort of warfare they like best to wage."

OFFICERS COMING FOR VICTOR INNES

Governor Colquitt, of Texas, sent a telegram to Governor West this morning stating that officers with reputation were on the way to Oregon to take Victor E. Innes into custody. Governor West called up Sheriff Parker of Lane county and urged that officer to hold the prisoner at all hazards until the Texas officials arrived.

BASEBALL TODAY

American League.	
First game—	R. H. E.
Chicago.....	1 6 0
Boston.....	3 3 0
Benzie and Schalk; Leonard and Carrigan.	
R. H. E.	
Detroit.....	6 10 2
Philadelphia.....	7 9 2
Daus, Cavitt and Stange; Bressler and Schang. Pennoek replaced Bressler. Bush replaced Pennoek. Boehler replaced Cavitt. Williams replaced Boehler. Oldham replaced Williams.	
R. H. E.	
Cleveland.....	5 9 2
New York.....	7 14 2
Steen and Egan; Brown andweeney.	
Second game—	
R. H. E.	
Chicago.....	1 9 1
Boston.....	4 8 1
Scott and Schalk; Wood and Cady.	
R. H. E.	
St. Louis.....	8 11 2
Washington.....	5 11 4

War News Told in Paragraphs

LONDON, Aug. 19.—British warships have captured 200 German merchant vessels since the war broke out, the admiralty announced today. The prizes' total tonnage was placed at \$1,000,000, and their value at \$300,000,000, including their cargoes.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—A German aeroplane was forced to descend at Dinant today and its pilot was killed, while a passenger who accompanied him, a German major, was captured by the French. The Belgians' French allies were defending Dinant. They had a hot engagement Tuesday with Germans who tried to cross the Meuse there, repulsing the later by a heavy artillery fire and inflicting serious losses.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Information was received from Berlin today that the Germans claimed to have occupied Miawa, in Russian Poland.

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LIEGE FORTS FATE STILL IN DOUBT RUMORS FILL AIR

Rotterdam, Aug. 19.—Much conflict in ascertaining the fate of the Liege forts.

The wireless press service sanctioned by the German government asserted the Germans had taken them and were preparing them for their own defense.

Another story was that they were still holding out as late, at any rate, as Monday. Belgian advices were that the forts appeared to be still held by the Belgian garrisons, as nothing had been heard by the war ministry of their having fallen.

A fourth version was that the Belgians dynamited and abandoned them.

The German account was that the forts were easily reduced when artillery was brought to bear on them, and that the appearance of delay at the outset was due to the fact that the first German force to reach them was a comparatively small and not fully prepared body of troops which was rushed to the front on the strength of information that French officers were instructing the Belgians concerning their guns, an alleged violation of neutrality.

The actual German advance, it was declared, was just beginning. The fighting in Alsace-Lorraine, it was asserted, had not been important.

WILL TALK ABOUT RIVERS AND HARBORS

Captain Davenny, of Washington, Trying to Stir Up the Public to the Importance of River and Harbor Bill.

Captain Wilson L. Davenny, field secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., who has been traveling over the Pacific coast in an effort to arouse interest in the passage of the rivers and harbors bill that is now before congress, is in Salem for a few days. Arrangements were made at a luncheon given him at the Marion Hotel at noon for a meeting to be held in the commercial club auditorium Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at which time he will talk on "National Waterways and their Development."

Members of the board of governors and prominent business men were present at the luncheon at the Marion. They received the Captain cordially and expressed themselves as anxious to cooperate in the endeavor to secure the passage of the rivers and harbors bill. It is believed that it will be well worth the while of any citizen to come out to the meeting tomorrow night and hear what Captain Davenny has to say regarding the importance of the development of the rivers and harbors of the country. He is said to be an excellent speaker and to have something good to say.

During his trip on the Pacific coast Captain Davenny has spoken in Los Angeles before the directorate of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, visited the Los Angeles Harbor commission, visited Marshfield, Coquille, Florence, Eugene, Newport, Albany, and is now in this city. He is endeavoring to bring home to the people of the coast the importance of their waterways and to have them bring pressure to bear on their congressmen in order to secure the passage of the rivers and harbors bill. In this bill that is now pending before congress, he points out that Oregon is vitally interested. If the bill should fail to pass it would tie up the work on the Columbia river jetty, the harbor work on Coos Bay, at Yaquina, hold up the purchase of the locks at the Willamette Falls at Oregon City, and also hold up other improvements on the rivers of the coast.

CHEAP LAND LIST GROWING STEADILY

According to a statement of Fred S. Bynon, secretary of the Willamette Valley Exposition association, which organization is collecting the exhibits by which Marion county will be represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition, the county will have some exhibits of canned fruit, vegetables and hops that will be second to none. Mrs. Sam Foster, who has taken prizes repeatedly for the excellence of her canned fruits, is causing the material as it is received and already the exhibit shows up fine.

Secretary Bynon is working hard to get the finest and best fruits, vegetables and hops together that was ever placed on exhibition. Those three items are what Marion county has pledged itself to furnish. Other counties of the valley will furnish wool, grains, grasses, dairy products, etc. Mr. Bynon states that any person having unusually attractive fruit or vegetable on hand should immediately get in touch with him, as he is after the best the country can produce.

Bynon, with a laconic smile, remarked that he had not "canned" many hops yet. He will preserve this crop in alcohol.

POPE PIUS X DEAD WORRY OVER WAR HASTENED DEATH

Afflicted With Bronchial Catarrh, Condition for Some Time Dangerous

MENTAL TROUBLE WAS CAUSE OF COLLAPSE

Doctors Say He Died Practically of Broken Heart Over Conflict

STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Pope Pius X was born at Riese, near Venice, June 2, 1835. He studied at Riese, Treviso and Padua. He was ordained a priest in 1858. He served nine years as a curate. In 1867 he was appointed priest of the parish of Salzano. In 1875 he became chancellor of his diocese. He became Vicar Capitular in 1877. In 1884 he was created bishop of Mantua. In 1893 he became cardinal and patriarch of Venice. He was elected pope August 9, 1903.

Rome, Aug. 19.—Pope Pius X. died today. The pope inhaled into unconsciousness at noon, just after the last sacrament had been administered to him.

The physicians administered oxygen to keep him alive until the arrival at his bedside of the officials which the church rites require to be at the pontiff's bedside at the end.

At 1:30 p. m. the doctors said the patient's condition was very weak. The physicians could do nothing, and the sufferer sank steadily until the moment of his death.

"Until the moment of his death," as soon as it was realized how hopeless his condition was, orders had been given that the blessed sacrament be exposed, and rosa cables were sent to Catholic dignitaries directing prayers for the supreme pontiff.

His sister, Maria, to whom he was devotedly attached and who has lived with him or near to him for the past 20 years to attend his wants, was with him at the end.

Though in failing health for a long time, his case has been considered serious for but a few days.

Yesterday, however, Doctors Amiel and Marchisava admitted his condition was grave. Early today it was said he was threatened with pneumonia.

How imminent was his danger was not realized even then, until the actual announcement of his death was made. His Holiness was described as afflicted with bronchial catarrh and gout when first taken ill.

It was recognized by his doctors, however, that mental perturbation over the European war had more to do with his breakdown than his physical ailments, though grave as they were. He died practically of a broken heart as a result of the conflict.

He fainted when he told that hostilities actually had begun. One of his last acts before it was realized how close he was to death was to issue the following exhortation to the world:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries and the consequences to follow, the very thought of which must strike everyone with grief and horror, we, whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples, cannot but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow.

"And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril, we feel and know that both fatherly love and apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom thither, 'whence comes the help,' to Christ, the Prince of Peace and the most powerful mediator between God and man.

"We charge, therefore, the Catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of grace and mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their bishops shall direct, public supplications so that the merciful God may, of his children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace and

The Weather

Fair tonight and Thursday; northwest winds.

(Continued on page 8.)